

of the dura mater, which had attained the size of a large hen's egg, and which, developing in the Rolandic region, had compressed, pushed aside, and atrophied a large portion of the ascending frontal, ascending parietal and inferior parietal convolutions. The cavity formed by the growth measured 5 c.m. in width, 7 in length and 4 in depth, and yet there was no weakness or disturbance of motility of the opposite half of the body. (L. Piochini, in *Rivista clin. archiv. ital.*, anno 31, p. 1.) W. C. K.

ISOLATED PARALYSIS OF THE MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS NERVE.

Bernhardt (*Neurologisches Centralbl.*, April 15, 1892). A continuation of the contribution made by Winschied in the same journal, No. 7. After remarking on the scarcity of reports in the literature of this affection, in which he says that he has been able to find only one case, and that reported by Erb in his text-book on disease of the peripheral nerves, the author goes on to speak of two cases of this condition, the first of which he has already reported in *Virchow's Archives*, Vol. 78, page 277.

In the first case, a thirty-seven-year-old carpenter presented the signs of the condition three weeks after a dislocation of the humerus which had resulted from a fall, the luxation having been reduced in a few hours after it happened. Three weeks after the accident the patient first came under the reporter's observation, and the only movement retained at this time was flexion of the forearm, and this could be done only fairly, and then seemingly by the action of the supinator longus alone. Even when he made the greatest efforts to bend the elbow the biceps and brachialis anticus remained relaxed. Subjectively the patient only complained of a feeling of numbness on the back part of the middle of the hand. ACC equalled CCC. Contraction occurred from a weaker galvanic current than was required by the opposite flexors. Faradic current caused no response either in nerve or muscle.

His second observation was recorded in 1884 (*Centralbl. f. Nervenheilk.*, No. 22). And in this case a very similar condition of affairs resulted from a severe injury received over the shoulder, the patient came under observation two and one-half weeks after the injury. The direct and indirect faradic excitability of the brachi-

alis anticus and the biceps were nearly abolished and the contour of the supinator longus, which was unaffected, was brought out into great prominence. By direct galvanic stimulation, ACC equalled CCC. Numbness was felt along the radial side of the forearm to the ball of the thumb, and at first in the tips of the fingers. Under the use of the galvanic current the patient was enabled to resume his work after a few weeks, and eventually fully recovered.

J. C.

PERIPHERAL NEURITIS IN TYPHOID FEVER.

J. S. Bury, M.D., M.R.C.P., of London (Medical Chronicle, June, 1892), believes there is a multiple neuritis initiated by the virus of typhoid fever which is frequently present in this disease. In one set of cases we may suppose that the action of the poison on the nerves is too slight to give rise to outward manifestations or that these are masked by the general symptoms of the fever. In another set of cases the toxic influence on the nerves appears to be revealed by a series of irritative phenomena, such as neuralgic pains, cutaneous and muscular hyperæsthesias, exaggerated reflexes, and cramps and contractures of various muscles; while in a third group the presence of an atrophic paralysis, its distribution, progress and associations leave little doubt on the mind of the observer that he has to deal with a genuine parenchymatous neuritis, and frequently with one of wide distribution throughout the body.

•A. F.

TRANSMISSION OF CHOREA FROM DOG TO DOG BY INOCULATION.

In the "Bulletin médicale of the Soc. de Biol." for April 13, 1892, there is recorded some experiments on the inoculability of chorea made by Tribaulet. He took a dog suffering from well-marked chorea, and with the most rigid antiseptic precautions he obtained some of its blood and from this made cultures; then with these cultures he inoculated other dogs. The first dog inoculated, who was already the victim of chorea, did not show any particular change in regard to the choreiform movements, either in the shape of amelioration or increase, but the general condition of the dog was much changed for the worse, and death followed very rapidly. The second dog on which the inoculation was tried was a